

## Christian Life Column.

The lesson embodied in the following poetical parable is one that needs to be widely applied:

A parish priest of austerity,  
Went up in a high church steeple—  
To be nearer God, so he might hand  
His word down to the people.

And in sermon script he daily wrote,  
What he thought sent down from  
heaven;  
A d he dropped this down on the peo-  
ple's heads,  
Two times, one day in seven.

In his age God said, "Come down and  
die,"  
And he called from out the steeple—  
"Where art thou Lord?" And the  
Lord replied,  
"Down here, among my people."

## TRUST.

"And underneath are the everlasting arms."

When I hear those words spoken,  
When I think of them even, I see a lit-  
tle boy—a tired little boy—sitting in  
church and thinking: "I'm so sleepy;  
but I must keep awake, father would  
be cross." Then the lights in the aisle  
spout flame, the figures in the painted  
window dance, his head nods, his eyes  
close. A minute later they open with  
a start to find his father's eyes fixed  
upon him—that stern father in whose  
strenuous life there was no place for a  
little boy, a clumsy little boy, who  
knocked against people in the streets,  
and sometimes fell down when there  
was nothing at all to make him fall.  
"Even if I close my eyes for one min-  
ute father would be angry," thought  
the little boy. The preacher droned  
on. The little boy's chin sunk upon his  
jacket. When he awoke, his  
father's eyes, angrily the little boy  
thought, were again fixed upon him.  
His father moved; the little boy trem-  
bled. Then wonders of wonders! he  
was lifted from his place, his father's  
arms were underneath him, around  
him. Thus, without fear—indeed,  
with an exquisite joy and in  
great confidence—the little boy fell  
asleep in those kind arms.

So, I believe, it will be with us who  
are older when our time comes.—Ex.

## THE SILENCE OF CHRIST.

One of the notable characteristics of  
Christ was his silence under the charges  
of enemies. He rarely replied to them.  
They sneered at him as a bastard; he  
received the sneer in silence. They  
accused him of being a glutton and a  
winebibber; he did not repel the charge  
even when he referred to it, except  
by saying that neither asceticism nor  
social fellowship was immune from  
malice. Before the court of Caiaphas  
he answered nothing to all the charges  
brought against him; he left hate to  
pursue its way unopposed, and aggra-  
vated it by his apparent indifference.  
Brought before Pilate, when questioned  
by the perplexed judge he answered  
frankly and fully; but when the judge  
had pronounced his prisoner innocent  
and yet hesitated whether to release  
him or not, he refused any longer to  
plead for himself. Transferred to the  
court of Herod, he kept absolute sil-  
ence. Once, we believe only once,  
did he make answer to accusations of  
enemies; it was when the Pharisees  
charged him with casting out devils  
by Beelzebub, the prince of devils; and  
then the defense was less of himself  
than of the work of God wrought  
through him.

In this his silence under malicious  
false reports he showed that practical  
common sense which characterized  
his whole life, and refuted the charge  
of fanaticism sometimes brought  
against him. No defense is proof  
against malice; no explanation will  
suffice to correct intentional misreport.  
For effective self defense an impartial  
tribunal is indispensable. The man  
who attempts to stay the flight of an  
irresponsible scandal only gives it  
wings by his endeavor; and he who  
writes to the press to correct a misre-  
port generally only succeeds in calling  
additional attention to it. If there is  
some truth in the unjust rumor, the  
accused is the last person to discrimi-  
nate between the truth and the false-  
hood; if there is no truth in it, the  
character of the accused is his best  
defense from the aspersion. There is  
an old motto, He who is his own law-  
yer has a fool for a client. It is of  
wide application. He who is smart-  
ing under an unjust accusation is by  
that very fact unfitted to conduct a  
defense against it. He cannot under-  
stand how the facts will seem to others.  
He would better leave his friends to  
defend him. If he has no loyal friends,  
there is something wrong with him-  
self, and he will do well to spend his  
time in discovering what that wrong  
in himself is rather than to mispend  
it in a futile self defense.

Never is the motto more applicable,  
Speech is silver, but silence is golden,  
than when one is suffering under false  
accusation. The silence of Christ is  
an example to be followed.—The Out-  
look.

## Little Folks.

## WHEN PA GETS SICK.

When Pa gets sick he always knows  
He's goner die, and Tommy goes  
For Doctor Quick, and fore he rives  
I'm hurried off for Doctor Ives,  
An' Ma an' Bess an' Auntie, too,  
For liniments an' gruels go,  
An' plasters an' the warmin' brick  
An' everything, when Pa gets sick.

No one of us is 'lowed to play,  
The baby's sent across the way,  
The 'pothecary's boy's about  
The hull time runnin' in an' out.  
The house so with his groans is filled,  
Folks sop to ask who's gettin' killed,  
An' misery is piled on thick  
For every one, when Pa gets sick.

We never have no table set,  
Cold vittles is the best we get,  
For cook is busy to the brim  
Contrivin' dainty things for him,  
An' studyin' it out in his mind  
I'm good deal more'n half inclined  
To think—although I dassent kick—  
We suffer most when Pa is sick.  
—Boston Courier.

SOME SIGHTS IN THE PHILIP-  
PINES

Just now we are all interested in the  
Philippines. We want to know about  
the people and how they live. Many  
most interesting things are told about  
them. Among other facts we learn  
that they do things the same way year  
after year, even though that way is  
the most expensive and the hardest.  
The people do not like change, and do  
not want to learn from foreign  
ers. There is one island, the chief in-  
dustry of which is cattle raising. In-  
stead of building a dock at which the  
vessels could make a landing, where a  
gang plank from the dock to the ves-  
sel would make it possible for the cat-  
tle to walk aboard the vessel, the cat-  
tle are driven into the water and made  
to swim to the side of the boat, which  
cannot get near the shore for lack of  
water. Then ropes are fastened about  
the horns of the cattle, the donkey-  
engine on the vessel is set going, and  
the cattle are hoisted over the side of  
the ship, kicking and bellowing. On  
another island the inhabitants are  
nearly all women—ninety out of every  
hundred. The man cannot earn a liv-  
ing, and they leave the island when  
mere boys. The women do all the  
work that is done. They come off to  
the vessels with chickens, eggs and  
fruit to sell.

We think it very improper and im-  
polite to eat with knives, but in the  
Philippines it is perfectly proper to  
carry the food from the plate to the  
mouth on the knife. An American  
gentleman gave a dinner to some  
Spanish gentlemen. The host kept his  
cutlery sharp. One of the Spanish  
gentlemen asked to have his knife  
changed, because it was so sharp he  
could not eat with it. This was after  
he had cut his tongue. A charming  
old Spanish gentleman expressed re-  
gret that his hand had begun to tremble,  
and he could no longer eat peas with  
his knife.

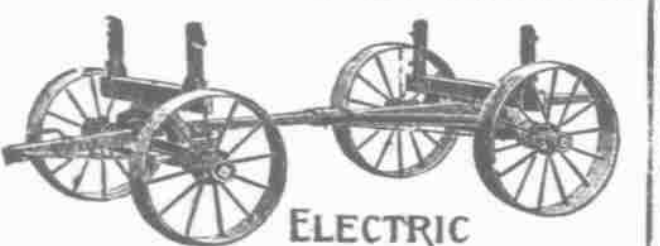
The beds in the Philippines are four-  
post beds, and handsome. Instead of  
the springs, there is a support woven  
like our cane-seated chairs. A thin  
sleeping mat is laid over this and then  
a sheet. After one has become used  
to it, it is said to be a perfect bed for  
a warm climate. The dress of the peo-  
ple does not change as with us, but re-  
mains the same—loose flowing robes of  
thin material, suited to a hot climate,  
for the women and children and loose-  
ly made thin cotton trousers and shirts  
for the men.

There are said to be twelve hundred  
islands in the group, and the natives  
differ greatly; some are scarcely civ-  
ilized and wear little clothing and live  
in mere huts.—The Outlook.

Great Success—"Did you ever have  
anything accepted by The Dead?"  
"Yes. They took two things of mine."  
"Were they published?"  
"One was. It was a soap advertise-  
ment. The other thing they took was  
a postage stamp."—N Y Sun

## BUY THE BEST.

If you want the best low down wagon you  
can buy the Electric Hand Wagon. It is  
the best because it is made of the best material;  
the best broad tire Electric Wheels; best  
seasoned white hickory axles; all other wood parts  
of the best seasoned white oak. The front and



ELECTRIC

rear bounds are made from the best angle steel,  
which is neater, stronger and in every way bet-  
ter than wood. Well painted in red and var-  
nished. Extra length of reach and extra long  
standards supplied without additional cost  
when requested. This wagon is guaranteed to  
carry 400 lbs. anywhere. Write The Electric  
Wheel Co., Box 93 Quincy, Ill. for their  
new catalogue which fully describes this  
wagon, their famous Electric Wheels and Elec-  
tric Feed Cans.

## AFS IETRY V LV S OF EMPER

Mrs Dampsey—"For shame, Willie!  
You've been fighting again. Your  
clothes are torn and your face is  
scratched. Dear me, what a trial you  
are! I wish you were a little girl—  
girls don't fight."

Willie Dampsey—"Yes; but, ma,  
don't you think it's better to have a  
good, square fight and get all the mad  
out of you, than to carry it around,  
the way the girls do, for months?"

THE PROPOSED CONSTITU-  
TIONAL AMENDMENT.

Believing that no more important  
measure has been before the people of  
North Carolina for a score of years, we  
give in full herewith the proposed Con-  
stitutional amendment, which we ex-  
pect to keep standing until the election  
in August of next year. It is not nec-  
essary for us to say that it should be  
carefully considered and that the voter  
should not allow prejudice to influence  
him in deciding whether or not he will  
support it. The amendment reads as  
follows:

That article VI of the Constitution  
of North Carolina be, and the same is  
hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof  
shall be substituted the following ar-  
ticle of said Constitution:

## ARTICLE VI.

Section 1 Every male person born  
in the United States and every male  
person who has been naturalized, 21  
years of age and possessing the quali-  
fications set out in this article, shall be  
entitled to vote at any election by the  
people in the State, except as herein  
otherwise provided.

Section 2 He shall have resided in  
the State of North Carolina for two  
years, in the county six months, and in  
the precinct, ward or other district in  
which he offers to vote, four months  
next preceding the election: Provided,  
That removal from one precinct, ward  
or other election district, to another in  
the same county, shall not operate to  
deprive any person of the right to vote  
in the precinct, ward or other election  
district from which he has removed  
until four months after such removal.  
No person who has been convicted of  
or who has confessed his guilt in open  
court upon indictment, of any crime,  
the punishment of which now is or  
may hereafter be, imprisonment in the  
State prison, shall be permitted to vote  
unless the said person shall be first re-  
stored to citizenship in the manner pre-  
scribed by law.

Section 3 Every person offering to  
vote shall be at the time a legally regis-  
tered voter as herein prescribed and in  
the manner hereafter provided by law,  
and the General Assembly of North  
Carolina shall enact general registra-  
tion laws to carry into effect the pro-  
visions of this article.

Section 4 Any person presenting  
himself for registration or voting shall  
be able to read and write any part of  
the Constitution in the English lan-  
guage, and shall have paid by the pre-  
vious calendar year, as prescribed by  
law, and shall exhibit the receipt there-  
for when he offers to vote. Poll taxes  
shall be a lien only on assessed prop-  
erty, and no process shall issue to en-  
force the collection of the same except  
against assessed property.

Section 5 No male person, who was  
on January 1, 1867, or at any time  
prior thereto, entitled to vote under the  
laws of any State in the United States  
wherein he then resided, and no lineal  
descendant of any such person, shall  
be denied the right to register and vote  
at any election in this State by reason  
of his failure to possess the educational  
qualification prescribed in section 4 of  
this Article: Provided, He shall have  
registered in accordance with the terms  
of this Article prior to December 1,  
1908, and no person shall be entitled to  
register under this section after that  
date.

The General Assembly shall, at its  
first session after the adoption of this  
amendment, provide the manner in  
which the classes of persons provided  
for in this section shall register.

Section 6 All elections by the people  
shall be by ballot, and all elections by  
the General Assembly shall be viva  
voce.

Section 7 Every voter in North Car-  
olina, except as in this Article disquali-  
fied, shall be eligible to office, but be-  
fore entering upon the duties of the  
office he shall take and subscribe the  
following oath: "I, ———, do so-  
lemnly swear or affirm, that I will sup-  
port and maintain the Constitution and  
laws of the United States and the Con-  
stitution and laws of North Carolina,  
not inconsistent therewith, and that I  
will faithfully discharge the duties of  
my office as ———. So help me  
God."

Section 8 The following classes of  
persons shall be disqualified for office:  
First, all persons who deny the being  
of Almighty God. Second, all persons  
who shall have been convicted, or con-  
fessed their guilt on indictment pend-  
ing, and whether sentenced or not, or  
under judgment suspended, of any  
treason or felony, or any other crime  
for which the punishment may be im-  
prisonment in the penitentiary, since  
becoming a citizen of the United States,  
of corruption and malpractice in office,  
unless such person shall have been re-  
stored to citizenship in a manner pre-  
scribed by law.

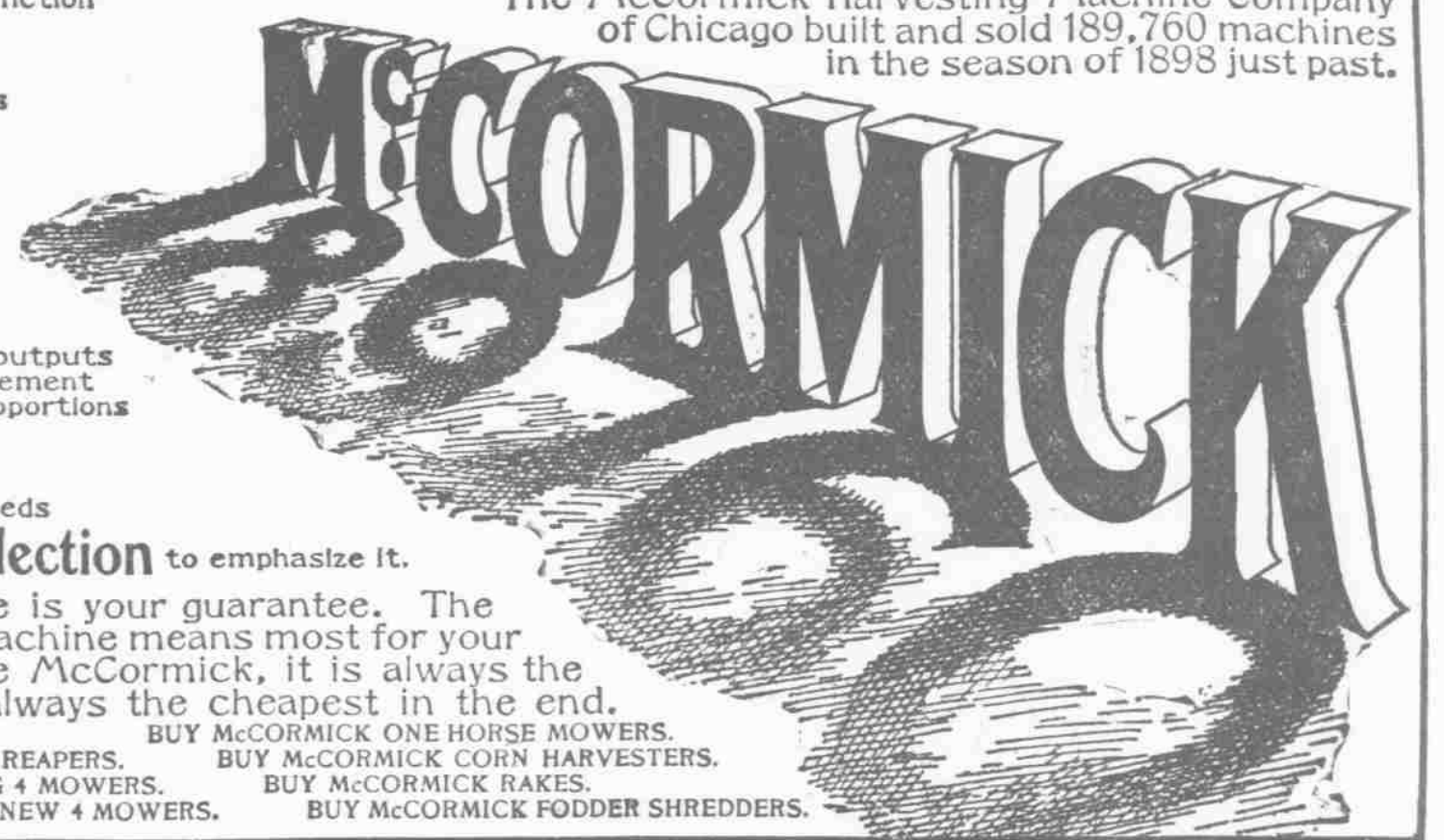
Section 9 That all of the provisions  
of the Constitution relating to suffrage,  
registration and elections, as contained  
in this act, amending the Constitu-

Truth is stranger than fiction  
You know it  
And you forget it  
Until something happens  
Then  
You realize it  
Thus  
That enormous output  
Of machines  
For which  
McCormick is famous  
All over the world  
That output  
Which dwarfs all other outputs  
By this shrewd advertisement  
Shows its mammoth proportions  
And you are astonished  
Yet you knew it  
Knew it well  
Truth is truth but it needs

## A Strange Reflection to emphasize it.

Our great sale is your guarantee. The  
most modern machine means most for your  
money. Buy the McCormick, it is always the  
best and it is always the cheapest in the end.  
BUY MCCORMICK BINDERS. BUY MCCORMICK ONE HORSE MOWERS.  
BUY MCCORMICK DAISY REAPERS. BUY MCCORMICK CORN HARVESTERS.  
BUY MCCORMICK BIG 4 MOWERS. BUY MCCORMICK FODDER SHREDDERS.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company  
of Chicago built and sold 189,760 machines  
in the season of 1898 just past.



ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec. ELKHART, INDIANA.

## USEFUL BOOKS.

THE SECRETARY-TREASURER HAS SEVERAL USEFUL BOOKS  
SHOULD BE IN EVERY SUB-LODGE. THE NAMES  
AND PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Secretary's Roll Book nicely arranged, new kind.	
Record of Membership	
Secretary's Receipt Book, for dues, with sub	
Secretary's Warrant Book, with sub	
Treasurer's Receipt Book, with sub	
Treasurer's Account Book	
Minute Book, new kind	
Working Bulletins	(per dozen)
State Constitutions	
Rituals	
National Constitutions	
Application Blanks	(in page)
Dimit Blanks	
Withdrawal Cards	
Delegate Credentials	
Fraternalty	

J. T. B. HOOVER,  
Sec'y-Treas. N. C. F. S. A., Hillsboro, N.



## ALLIANCEMEN ONLY

Are Requested to Read This!

\$1.00  
for  
one  
Year.

The  
Progressive  
Farmer  
is the  
Alliance  
Organ  
of  
N. C.

If you are a Simon pure, dyed-in-the-  
wool Alliance man, and have the  
good of the grand farmers or-  
ganization at heart, you  
will exert every effort  
within your power  
to build it up.

(your organ) The Progressive Farmer (your organ)

stands in the breach battling the ene-  
mies of the Alliance, and it expects  
every Alliance man to rally around the  
standard. CONSCRIPTS, COWARDS and  
TRAITORS are not wanted. They have  
already crippled our cause by desert-  
ing our ranks for office and social  
standing. We bear your banner, Al-  
liancemen, and we claim your support.

## WE DON'T ASK MUCH.

Let every Allianceman in North  
Carolina send a club of subscribers and  
by August, 1899, we will have 20,000  
names on our subscription list.  
Picnics, Alliance rallies, Sub. and  
County Alliance meetings are the  
places to raise clubs. Try it.

One  
Year  
for  
\$1.00.

The  
Alliance  
Organ  
of  
N. C.  
is  
The  
Progressive  
Farmer.

## "What Our Advertisers Say."

I think The Progressive Farmer  
the best medium through which to  
reach the farming classes in North  
Carolina.—W. G. THOMAS, Poultry  
Breeder, Louisville, N. C., March 3,  
1898.

"We recently ran for a short time  
an advertisement in The Progress-  
ive Farmer, and we run at the  
same time the same advertisement  
in four other leading papers in the  
State, and we write to say that we  
received ten replies from the one to  
all the other papers combined.—ED-  
WARD & BROUGATO N. Printers  
and Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

"We have had a very good trade  
in your State this season, and are  
willing to attribute a part of the re-  
sults to the advertisement in your  
paper. We have always looked  
upon your paper as satisfactory in  
this respect, and will make use of it

in the future.—D. M. OSBORNE  
& CO., Manufacturers of Harvest-  
ing Machinery, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. Gil, Founder and Machin-  
ist, Raleigh, N. C., says:

"I have been a constant advertiser  
for the past 20 years in England and  
America, and have never had as  
good results from the same outlay as  
have come from my advertisement  
in The Progressive Farmer."

"Enclosed find check for \$2.50 in  
payment for the ad. you inserted  
for me. Your bill was \$2.00; hope  
you will accept the amount of check  
as I have received for the ad.—  
O. L. JOYNER, Tobacco Buyer,  
Greenville, N. C.

"We think that the results from  
your paper have been satisfactory  
or we would not continue to adver-  
tise with you.—T. W. WOOD &  
SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.

Better Than Gold FOR AGENTS who  
make \$2.00 to \$5.00 a day  
selling every house the new Huban  
Office substitute, which costs only half  
a cent a pound to raise North or South  
Besides an enormous quantity of rich  
stock feed and the best land improver  
known, pronounced by many healthier  
and more delicious than store coffee.  
Agents wanted and enough to sell at re-  
tail for \$15 prepaid by express \$3; by  
freight 20 cents \$3. Send free to all  
farmers who send stamps for packing  
and mailing to the Farmers Friend  
P. O. Box 121, Buckner, Mo. Also  
large catalogue of 40 other seed novel-  
ties sent free with each bundle of Coffee  
seed.

Rheumacide is not recommended for  
the cure of every ill; it does not cure  
everything. But it is a certain cure  
for Rheumatism and is a fine blood  
purifier and laxative; try it.

YOUNG MEN do you want a good pay-  
ing job? If so, I can help you. Age must be be-  
tween 18 and 25. Enclose 12c. for terms postage,  
etc. J. L. WILSON, Dep. 21, Catawba, N. C.

Hunt's Consumption and Bronchitis Cure.  
Cures when all else fails. Write for  
testimonials which prove the truth  
of this statement. This wonderful  
remedy is prepared by Rev. Geo. E.  
Hunt, Lexington, N. C. Price 50  
cents per bottle. For sale by all  
druggists.